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Shipping.

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 3/3 L.1.1. American Ship
"Lucy A. Nickels,"
NICKELS, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 28, 1882.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 3/3 L.1.1. British Ship
"Empton,"
ROBERTS, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, July 28, 1882.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 L.1.1. American Bark
"Nichaniel Gibson,"
BAILEY, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.

water, and the *Hongkong*, was completely covered, the mast, funnel and flying bridge being the only parts of her visible. At 8 a.m. the *Namoa* anchored, and the boats were prepared for the purpose of saving cargo, the guns on board being also made ready in case of need, but as it was then blowing a strong gale from the N.E.—the force of wind being between 9 and 10—it was found utterly impossible to launch the boats. At 10 a.m. the *Namoa* got under weigh, and dropped down towards the wreck, which was found to be swarming with natives, who had boats made fast to the stern of the *Hongkong*, there being too much sea on to allow of them lying alongside, and were looting everything they could possibly lay their hands on; the tide having by this time fallen to the forward 'tween decks where a large quantity of opium was stored. The looting had the hatches off, and were removing this valuable portion of the cargo with as much rapidity as the circumstances would allow. With the object of driving the wreckers off, Captain Westoby fired several rounds of blank charge with the four-pounders he had on board, but observing that this had no effect, he fired three rounds of shot close to them. This was likewise without effect, and as the weather began to get worse, preventing anything being done to save the cargo, Captain Westoby decided to go on to Foochow for assistance, leaving the *Agamenon* and *Li Tai* at anchor about a mile and a half from the wreck. At 1 p.m. on the same day the *Namoa* sighted a Chinese gunboat at anchor at Hsin Chai, but was unable to communicate. Owing to the strong gale blowing and the heavy sea the *Namoa* anchored at the Tower Rocks, where she remained until daylight the following morning, when, finding that the weather showed no signs of moderating, she proceeded to Foochow, arriving there at half-past one the same day (10th). The following afternoon she left Foochow, and returned to the wreck with Captain Fryer, and Captain J. C. Saunders, Lloyd's Surveyor at Foochow, on board, but on reaching the spot where the wreck was supposed to have been they found it had disappeared. At a quarter past five next morning (12th), two boats were lowered, and after two hours' search the wreck was discovered by the stump of the standard pole compass, to which the boats were made fast. The ship is now apparently broken in two, and lies in about five or six fathoms of water. Its position is at the east end of the Long Yi, and is about the same place as the *Widgee* struck. As nothing could be done in the way of salvage the *Namoa* proceeded to Amoy, which place Captain Fryer left in the gunboat *Lily* on Sunday last to return to the wreck. The ship went on shore stem first during the forenoon of Monday, the 7th instant, while the Chinese pilot was in charge. At the time the wind was blowing strong from the N.E., but Captain Fryer ascribes the accident to the fact that the rock was not on his chart. Captain Fryer succeeded in landing a number of the crew and passengers on one of the islands, and also a supply of provisions; but the natives, who were in large numbers, forcibly carried off everything that was sent on shore, took the rifle which the Captain had armed himself with—one of them even putting the Captain's finger in his mouth and taking the gold ring off it—and refused to supply the passengers with a drink of water. Fortunately the *Agamenon*, with the *Li Tai* in tow, came up about three hours afterwards, and took all on board, those remaining on board the *Hongkong* going off in one of their own boats. There is very little doubt but that the position of those shipwrecked people would soon have been a pitiable one had it not been for the opportune arrival of the *Agamenon*, which vessel has taken them to Shanghai. The natives, apparently determined to do as much damage as they possibly could, set fire to some cases of matches which were stored in the after 'tween decks, but as the tide rose the fire was extinguished.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TALLACK CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, 16th August, 1882.

Sir,—I have been much surprised to find that the letter signed "Gnome," which appeared in the *Daily Press* this morning, has received, in your cases, a certain measure of approval.

It seems to me that "Gnome" has raised a false and misleading issue, and will allow me to show that the objections made to the last part of Mr. Johnson's letter to the Secretary of the Howard Association, cannot be sustained.

I am anxious to avoid dwelling upon the hundred and thirty correspondence gathered together some three months since for our information, but not for our edification. The official publication, however, had become a necessary public duty, from which there was no escape. While I abstain from referring in detail to the nature of the infamous accusation brought by Sir John Pope Hennessy against Mr. Hayley, an accusation which has been since admitted by the Government to be untrue, I am bound to point out that the indignity of Mr. Johnson, who at once completely vindicated himself, but the vindication of the man who was wantonly accused could not but bring shame on the accuser—Governor Hennessy. Mr. Johnson knows, as we all do, that in dealing with emotional people such as our English pseudo-philanthropists are, any proof of Governor Hennessy's misgovernment, unscrupulousness, incompetence, shifty ways, and general phylaxer upon ignorant men, of all men the most unbecomable. It was therefore best to bring home to the London Society in the plainest way possible, the reason why we all longed to get rid of our late Governor, and when the printed official correspondence is studied, it will be seen by

all readers that our indignation is fully justified. The shaft will go home.

As you know, the so-called humanitarian societies of London had been fooled and imposed on by the plausible ex-Governor. The Anti-Opium Society, which is in the dark about the competition of a recent opium importation syndicate, welcomed Sir John as an honest and fervent enemy of the traffic. The Cobden Society, not knowing the Protectionist addresses delivered in Japan by Sir J. P. Hennessy, invited him to a free trade banquet, and the official who has done so much detriment to us during his over-long residence here, and who during that miserable time has done his best by meddling and muddling to bring about bad relations between England, China, and Japan, is, in fact, a new-fledged member of the Anti-Aggression Society. To us, all these societies and their objects are ridiculous, but in England they have influence, as was shown by the fact that although H. M. Colonial Office kept perfectly well how unfit Governor Hennessy was for ruling, yet the pressure upon Ministers for his re-appointment was so great that, to the detriment of the country, he was re-appointed. It is not for the dread of a disgraceful public condemnation, but in the hope that we might now be waiting in grief and humiliation his deplorable second advent. We are saved, and the most potent weapon in Mr. Johnson's hands is the official correspondence that reflects infinite disgrace upon one man—our ex-Governor.

Mr. Johnson, it is a man of honor, needs no justification for the official use he has made of the damning documents. The accusations made by Governor Hennessy were through an official, and Mr. Johnson, whose testimony was for a time impeached, is a member of our Council. The whole affair from beginning to end is a public scandal, and can be fairly used for such a public purpose as that of keeping from our shores Governor Hennessy.

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates Sitting.)

Wednesday, August 16.

CHARGE OF DECEIVING AND SELLING A WOMAN AND HER TWO DAUGHTERS.

Ho Ashing, carpenter, was charged with deceiving a woman and her two children from the Colony by false representations on the 10th September last.

The complainant's statement was to the following effect. On the 10th September she left her native place, Shik Ki, a village in Hung Shan district, with her two children, eight and ten years old, and came to Hongkong, where she was met by a man, who said he was a Chinese official, and who offered her a house in Sai Ying Pui, where her brother-in-law, Young Ahing, used to visit her daily; on one of these visits he brought the defendant along with him, and they both urged her to go to Singapore, where they said they would be sure to obtain employment for her as a housekeeper, and where she would receive good wages. Believing their representation to be true, she consented to do as they urged her, and turning to take her daughters with her, and giving the defendant sixteen dollars to procure passages. Tickets were got by the defendant, and, after going through an examination at the Harbour Master's, she and her two children went to Singapore to take service as a housekeeper, she accompanied by her daughters, her brother-in-law, and the defendant left for Singapore, where they arrived on the 21st September. She had expected on reaching Singapore to go to the house of an uncle, but as her brother-in-law and the defendant could not find him, she occupied a room which the men had obtained for her until the 5th October, on which date the defendant visited her, gave her a stupefying drug, and while under its influence took her away from her daughters on the pretence that he had found her employment as a housekeeper. The children were left with her brother-in-law, and she was taken in a steamer to Klang; while on board the steamer the prisoner treated her very indecently. From the steamer she was taken to a brothel, and then to the family house of a man named Wong Tsang, in whose house the defendant remained for eight days, at the end of which time she disappeared. She was informed that he had returned to Singapore. She demanded her liberty, but she was told that she could not be allowed to go unless she paid \$120, that being the sum for which this man Wong Tsang had bought her from the defendant. She was afterwards taken to another family house, where she made friends with one of the women, who kindly advanced her \$8, which enabled her to return to Singapore. On her arrival there she immediately went to the house where she had left her children, but they too had been sold by her brother-in-law to a woman named Tai Yan, who said she would put her in communication with the Hong Shan Society (a Society whose object is the same as that of the Po Leung Kuk Society here), and they took her to a gambling house in Penik, where she saw the defendant and her brother-in-law, but they, on seeing her, ran off. Some time after this she was put back to Hongkong. After making many enquiries, and expending a long time in searching for her daughters, she succeeded in recovering them. She then returned to Hongkong, arriving on the 4th instant, on which date she laid the information produced. In the information she stated that she was a widow, that the man with whom she lived in Klang had beaten her, and got others to do the same; that he was convicted and punished for it; that the authorities of Penang had recovered her daughters and paid their passages to Hongkong; and that she believed her brother-in-law and the defendant had been put her in communication with the Hong Shan Society, and that they had taken her to the last part of Mr. Johnson's letter to the Secretary of the Howard Association, cannot be sustained.

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COMMITTEE FOR TRIAL ON A CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED FRAUD.

The case in which Wong Tsang, residing at No. 2 Gillman's Bazaar, was prosecuted by Mr. Sharp, Crown Solicitor, on behalf of the Treasury, for unlawfully attempting to obtain by false pretences, knowing them to be false, the sum of thirty cents and twenty-five cents from A. K. and Shok Yung respectively, was again before the Court this morning. It will be remembered that

the complainant, who are masters of shop in Gillman's Bazaar, stated that the defendant had collected their rent since the Chinese New Year, at which time his brother had been badly injured; that the defendant had said he was a partner with his brother in the Wong Lai Wo shop; and that he had endeavored to obtain the above sums by serving them with a notice (produced) in which it was stated that, in accordance with the law, the amount which he would have to pay for taxes would be \$2.70 in each case instead of \$2.40 and \$2.45 respectively, as they had been before. The complainants also stated that the defendant had explained to them that the reason for increasing the sum was because the Government had raised the taxes. They did not believe, and made enquiries at the Registrar General's Department, when they found it to be false, and informed the Treasury which took proceedings against the defendant.

Mr. Madar, assistant in the Government Treasury, stated that the assessment was never altered during the year, and that the amount assessed knew the law in question was \$2.40 and \$2.45, which was in accordance with the assessment which came into force on the 1st January, 1882. The notice spoken of was served by the defendant on the 18th May.

This morning the Hon. Mr. Choy appeared for the defence, and stated that the evidence produced had not shown that any offence had been committed, either under Sec. 75, of Ord. 7, of 1865, or under Common Law. It was necessary, he said, to support a charge of attempting to obtain by false pretences, to prove that the defendant, at the time he made the statement, knew the law to be false; the evidence did not prove that to be the case. The defendant was only a boy, (he gave his age as 23), and merely paid, as a servant, to collect the rents by his brother, the house. When a person made false pretences, they made them with the object of making money, and not with the object of making money from him; in this case the witnesses had not believed the statement made to them.

The case was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, but being allowed in two sittings of \$200 each. The defence was reserved.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

The following telegrams supplement those we have already published:—

New York, July 12.—The *Herald's* special, dated on board the *Frederick*, has the following details: At half-past four o'clock was passed around the deck to look at common shell, and a gleam of satisfaction shone on the men's faces. At seven o'clock the signal was made to the *Alexandria* to open the ball by firing one gun. A heavy boom came across the water. This was the first shot fired, and it was the Egyptian answer, or would they evacuate the fort? No sound came from the fort, but at the batteries opposite we could see men loading guns. They would fight. The order was given to commence independent firing, and the signal was run up for the fleet to begin a general engagement. A leading Egyptian gun was fired, and the *Alexandria* answered it with a shot from the turret. The *Alexandria* fired a shot from the turret. The *Alexandria* fired a shot from the turret.

The bank of smoke which at once arose like a wall from our ship prevented me from seeing the results of our fire, but from the tops of the mounds of smoke, and from the other low, and the sights were raised from 1,350 to 1,500 yards. The *Albion* and *Penelope* had both work close at hand, and the roar of their heavy guns and the ceaseless rattle of their Gatlings and Nordenfelters machines and the shrieks of the rockets which the *Albion* was discharging, added to the sound of the Egyptian guns, and a deep, continuous din which it is impossible to describe and was most bewildering to hear. In any momentary interval the sound of guns from the other division of the fleet told that they were also hard at work.

Hardly a minute passed, was posted in the night, and signalled the direction in which the smoke, and their accuracy of fire improved. Meantime, the enemy's shots were coming thick and fast. Their aim being directed chiefly against the *Penelope* and *Highflyer*. They were firing but she was not receiving any damage, and the first gun the royal barges were shot away, and immediately after a shot penetrated forward, a splinter wounding a soldier severely. At this time they appeared to have got our range pretty accurately, and our shot whistled thickly between the masts. I went around the ship and deck guns, and found that the main deck guns were all stripped to the waist. Between the masts they had set down and waited until the smoke cleared. They were very anxious to know the result of their work, and asked eager questions of me as to what could be seen above, but I could tell them little, for the smoke hung like a wall between us and the shore.

To-morrow we go in to engage the forts within the harbor. Outside of us are the merchant ships and foreign war vessels, most of whom will re-enter the harbor after we have destroyed the last of the threatening forts. Over Alexandria lies a cloud of battle, partly caused, no doubt, by the smoke of guns, and partly from the fact that arising from the fact that a message of news has reached us from the town and we know nothing of what is passing there, what loss has been suffered, or what feelings have been excited among the soldiers or the populace by the events of the day. The last news which reached us from the town was to the effect that the Nationalists were going to the aid of the British, and were considering the advisability of blocking the Suez Canal.

The events of to-day show that the determination expressed by Arabi and his party to oppose the fleet to the death, has not, so far, been a vain boast. I think they have done more than to set down and wait until the smoke cleared. They were very anxious to know the result of their work, and asked eager questions of me as to what could be seen above, but I could tell them little, for the smoke hung like a wall between us and the shore.

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wall as a heap of ruins. The Egyptian's shot to their guns until the forts were crumbling. The shot from the Egyptian guns were heard open, friendly negotiation with the Khedive, and in the absence of the native authorities from Alexandria he should send some or many for police purposes, and that he should inform the commanders of these measures. The Admiral was instructed to invite the Khedive to meet him at his residence on the 4th inst. The landing of the British force for police purposes was to be in concert with the Khedive, and any native authority in Alexandria, and any of the European men-of-war were to be invited to co-operate.

Protests were made from the Consular benches against the foolishness of these instructions.

Gladsstone, replying to the question, said the Government had not yet been informed where Arabi Pasha was.

Northeast asked why the Government had not done something to prevent the terrible massacre of the British. Gladsstone replied that the Government could not have anticipated them.

In the House of Lords, Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, stated that if the fleet at Alexandria required the assistance of troops they would be sent. There was, he said, no reason to believe that any of the great powers regarded the bombardment of Alexandria as other than an act of self-defence.

London, July 14.—A correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs: The Khedive's coolness and courage never left him during the crisis.

A correspondent of the *Times* says: I went ashore to-day. All the evidences prove the truth of the report that the Egyptian gunners were directed by French and Italian artillerists.

A correspondent on the *Invincible* sends the following, dated 6 p.m.: All the ships have ashore every man that can be spared. The batteries were landed at the request of the Khedive.

Arabi Pasha sent away by railway the women and children in dhows. All the able-bodied men were ordered to join the army.

Alexandria, July 14.—General Sir Garnet Wolsey is expected at Port Said Sunday. Arabi Pasha makes a stand at Rosetta or Damietta. Sir Garnet Wolsey will have to proceed to Alexandria at once.

All the Arabs are carrying white handkerchiefs on sticks and showing great anxiety to be friendly. I found Gen. Stone with the Khedive. The General confirmed the report that Arabi Pasha had ordered the murder of the Khedive, and added that Arabi had ordered the sacking of the town before putting it.

The gunboat *Leis* arrived at Port Said, and lies with one broadside bearing upon the town and the other upon an Egyptian corvette commanded by one of Arabi Pasha's officers. There are 428 British soldiers, 42 Egyptian soldiers and 200 police at Port Said.

Constantinople, July 14.—In last evening's meeting of the Council, the Prime Minister said Pasha, maintained that Arabi Pasha was a rebel and must be treated as such.

THE REVOLUTION IN KOREA.

(From the Japan Mail.)

Our surprise that the attack on the Japanese Legation at Seoul, and the subsequent raising of the anti-foreign party in Korea against the constituted authorities, turned out to be correct, news having been received that simultaneously with the Japanese affair, the Palace of the King was attacked and many Ministers and other notables slain.

Other particulars of the *Insurrection* in Korea have been received by the Government. On the 6th instant (Sunday) the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* published a short extra giving the following information:—The *Yokai Koo* arrived at Shinmonski direct from Korea waters on the 4th, and Captain Aoki immediately telegraphed to the Naval Ministry at Tokyo. "Korea is in a state of anarchy," he said, "and serious trouble is reported to have occurred in Seoul. The King is safe. The queen and thirteen Ministers of State and other dignitaries are dead. Tai-in Kun has assumed charge of Government." The same day, Mr. Hanabusa telegraphed to Lieutenant Midzuno at the Headquarters Staff Office:—Lieutenant Horimoto, Ike, Ogasawara, and Ogasawara, a cousin of the King, and three policemen have been killed. The wives of the King and Her Imperial Highness, and others are also murdered. Tai-in Kun has assumed charge of the Government. From these telegrams it would appear (says the *Yokai Koo*) that the Japanese have attacked the Palace of the King, and that the Japanese have attacked the Palace of the King, and that the Japanese have attacked the Palace of the King.

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Our surprise that the attack on the Japanese Legation at Seoul, and the subsequent raising of the anti-foreign party in Korea against the constituted authorities, turned out to be correct, news having been received that simultaneously with the Japanese affair, the Palace of the King was attacked and many Ministers and other notables slain.

Other particulars of the *Insurrection* in Korea have been received by the Government. On the 6th instant (Sunday) the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* published a short extra giving the following information:—The *Yokai Koo* arrived at Shinmonski direct from Korea waters on the 4th, and Captain Aoki immediately telegraphed to the Naval Ministry at Tokyo. "Korea is in a state of anarchy," he said, "and serious trouble is reported to have occurred in Seoul. The King is safe. The queen and thirteen Ministers of State and other dignitaries are dead. Tai-in Kun has assumed charge of Government." The same day, Mr. Hanabusa telegraphed to Lieutenant Midzuno at the Headquarters Staff Office:—Lieutenant Horimoto, Ike, Ogasawara, and Ogasawara, a cousin of the King, and three policemen have been killed. The wives of the King and Her Imperial Highness, and others are also murdered. Tai-in Kun has assumed charge of the Government. From these telegrams it would appear (says the *Yokai Koo*) that the Japanese have attacked the Palace of the King, and that the Japanese have attacked the Palace of the King, and that the Japanese have attacked the Palace of the King.

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(within whose jurisdiction the Japanese settlement at Fusan is situated), Genma and the Chinese front Japanese with great kindness. A telegram was received stating that Mr. Minye, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was prevented by rough weather from leaving Kobe on the morning of the 5th instant. General Oyama, Minister of War, and Lieutenant-General Soga, Chief of the Headquarters Staff Office, returned to Tokyo from Fusan on the 4th inst. It is possible that the former Minister will proceed to Shinmonski shortly. We stated recently that two half-battalions of troops would be dispatched from the Korean branch barracks to escort Mr. Hanabusa to Seoul. We are now further told that the necessary preparations for their departure of a similar force from Korea have been made, and the steamer *Wakamatsu Maru* left Yokohama for that port on Saturday morning to take them on board. The Naval Department has proclaimed that one hundred and fifty boats of the Takashima colony would be ordered on Sunday the 4th inst. for the conveyance of coal thence to Nagasaki. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* contradicts as false the paragraph which appeared in the extras of the *Hochi* and *Yei* to the effect that Fusan and Gusan were unsafe, and that on receipt of the telegram mentioned above the members of the Cabinet from Fusan on the 4th inst. Emperor himself was present. The *Kyogo* *Kon* arrived at Shinmonski at 6 a.m. on the 5th instant, and left for Jinsen, Korea, at 6 a.m. on Sunday.

The *Meijiichi Shinbun* reports that the Felling Government has sent telegraphic orders to the Chinese Minister in London, to return immediately. It is supposed that he has been thus sent for in order to receive instructions as to the policy he should pursue in the Korean business.

DIFFICULTY ABOUT THE AMERICAN TREATY WITH KOREA.

(Japan Gazette.)

A report has been current to the effect that the treaty recently concluded with Korea by Commodore Shufeldt on behalf of the United States has been refused ratification by the government of the latter nation. On reference to Admiral Clitz, the Admiral in command of the United States navy in China and Japan, we were most courteously informed of the particulars. A telegram has been received from Washington, dated 6 p.m. 2nd instant, from the secretary of the navy, instructing Admiral Clitz to send a vessel to Korea, and communicate with Mr. Young, U. S. minister to China, the treaty with Korea not having been ratified. Telegraphic communication was immediately opened with Mr. Young, who has, however, left Shanghai for Tientsin, whither the telegram follows him. In the meantime it is understood that the vessel sent to Korea, even though the Admiral himself may not do so, Specification is to be sent to the grounds upon which the United States disapprove of the treaty. We may safely hazard the belief that the government are as averse to those clauses relating to the Korean government over American citizens resident in that country, as the government of any European power can possibly be. The ministers and special envoys of the United States inclined to accede to demands of a nature calculated, however remotely to subject their countrymen to original loss, will probably find that their misplaced zeal is opposed by their superiors as to their fellow-nationals.

Commercial.

Aug. 16.

With an active demand at the close, the rates for Bengal Opium took a slight rise. New Patna a good business has been done; in old and New Benares also a very fair business has passed. As below noted, the stock of Patna is light, and well concentrated in the hands of the chief importers. The day's rate for New is given at \$505 to \$507, and for Old at \$575. For New Benares the quotation is \$507 1/2 to \$507 1/2.

The receipts for the month, so far, aggregate 3,594 chests, against 4,090 chests for the corresponding date last year. During the interval some 1,250 chests have been taken by the local consumers, against 500 chests at the corresponding date last year. Thus, with the exception, leave on the available supply computed at 2,600 chests, of which 1,750 chests last year. Of this last quantity 500 chests were Benares, of which and the present stock comprises 1,000 chests.

FRUIT.—Some sales of good druzdum at \$240 with allowance to two and a half pence. The stock is computed at 2,750 chests.

MESSRS. NIEL & LAMBE'S Freight Circular, for the month of Thursday, 17th August, says:—

Business has again been dull during the past fortnight. However, there is but very little demand and rates are weaker, while Coastwise there is next to nothing doing, and freights for sailing ships are almost nominal.

Hamburg, the chief feature has been the settlement of three vessels for New York, which were taken at about 27, 6d. per 40 cubic feet on an average; for London or Hamburg no fresh business has transpired, and from the Philippines only two charters have been effected as stated below.

Good news, a number of vessels, comprising the bulk of the Newchwang fleet, having arrived, the lack of employment is very perceptible in the rates offered. Steamers for Saigon are in somewhat better demand, although rates have not improved.

The American bark *Surprise* is settled at home to land here or in the Philippines for New York. The German 3-m. schooner *Faugh Ballagh*, proceeds to Cebu under charter effected elsewhere.

The disengaged tonnage in port amounts to 16 vessels, registering 9,337 tons, steamers not included.

The following are the settlements:—

American ship Paul Jones, 1233, to New York, Private.

American bark *Marble*, 783, to New York, Private.

American ship Sea Witch, 1286, to New York, Private.

German ship Comet, 1083, 1 Port Philippines to New York, Gold, \$11 per ton of 20 cwt; if to Boston

